

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

The correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the battle of Thursday and Friday week before Richmond:

BATTLE FIELD, Sunday, June 20, A. M. A severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing of the army of the Potowmack on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th instants, the particulars of which, as near as we can gather, are given below:

On Thursday, about noon, the enemy made an attack upon Gen. Stoneman's forces in the vicinity of Hauver Court House, probably for the purpose of accomplishing an out-flanking movement on the right, and to engage our attention in that direction. Shortly afterward they commenced a vigorous cannonading from the works situated on an eminence opposite Mechanicsville, about one and a half miles distant; also from two batteries, one above and the other below. They were replied to by Campbell's Pennsylvania batteries on picket duty, one on the Mechanicsville road, and another from behind earthworks at the right of a grove.

About 2 P. M. the enemy's infantry and squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy in immense force, a short distance above the Virginia Central Railroad, making a rapid advance through lowlands and forests, toward Gen. McClellan's Division, who were entrenched on a hilly woodland across a swampy ravine, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville.

The First Pennsylvania Rifles (Bucktails) and Campbell's Pennsylvania Battery were on picket duty, all of whom, except one company, fell back behind the breastworks and rifle pits, where a line of battle was drawn up.

The Bucktails who were on picket beyond the railroad were surrounded by the enemy, and the last that was known of them they were trying to cut their way through an immensely superior force.

Their fate is not known, but it is presumed that the greater portion were taken prisoners.

The enemy advanced down at the rear of Mechanicsville, on a low, marshy ground to where our forces were drawn up behind rifle pits and earthworks, on an eminence, on the northerly side of the ravine, when the conflict became most terrible. The Rebels, with the most determined courage, attempted to press forward over marshy ground, but the bullets and grape shot fell about sixty to eighty thousand troops. This will explain the enormous fire under which our men were borne down and swept away, precisely as some of the regiments were swept away at the Seven Pines.

Yesterday the Pennsylvania Reserves drove back the attacking regiment of Jackson's command. To-day they were overpowered by the same troops reinforced—Sykes' regulars called up, proved unequal to the task of stopping them, and Sloane's command had to be added to them. The Count de Paris testifies to the remarkably good conduct of all the regiments that sustained this unequal attack on Porter. They gave way, indeed, but not one of them ran. Their loss is enormous.

The Regular Eleventh Infantry is about annihilated. Nearly every officer in it is killed or wounded. The Fourteenth suffered also severely. Major Roselle, of the regulars, a kinsman of Gen. McClellan, is killed. Colonel Pratt, of a New York regiment, is also killed, and Lieut. Colonels Black and Switzer.

Our loss in officers is very marked. Indeed, the disproportion in numbers was so extraordinary, and the obstinacy of our troops so unyielding, that our losses were inevitably large. The artillery in both Porter's and Smith's Divisions piled the Rebels in heaps. The fire was horribly effective.

At Savage Station the wounded already fill the great street of tents in the garden, and begin to pave the grass yard as after the Seven Pines. The same meaning and striking fill the night as then.

On the Rebel side it is estimated that full sixty thousand men took part in the action. General Lee is known to have been in command, and under him Generals Hill, and Anderson and Branch.

It was late at night when the firing ceased. As this is written it is now past midnight. Bodies of the dead cover the hill-sides and fill the fastnesses of the woods. The groans of the wounded fill the air, and anxious sores are wandering weary about in quest of missing friends. Generals can not find their brigades, Colonels their regiments, Captains their companies, and vice versa. Each waits with anxiety the dawn, to know what of hope it shall bring of those now missing, and of fate to themselves. It is a mournful night!

Some time past he has been acting Brigadier General of the Second Brigade in Gen. Morrel's Division, which capacity he filled with eminent ability and satisfaction.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SKILLIN, Fourteenth New York Volunteers, was shot from his horse and mortally wounded. He lived about an hour after receiving his wound. For years he was a leading dry goods merchant in Rome, New York.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SWITZER, Sixty second Pennsylvania, was a lawyer of high standing in Pittsburg. He was United States District Attorney under President Fillmore. He has a brother on Gen. McClellan's staff.

MARSHAL PATTERSON, of the same regiment, reported mortally wounded, is a civil engineer by profession. He comes of a military family; his father having been for years Colonel of the Pittsburg Blues.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.
OFFICE ASSOCIATED PRESS, July 3.

The Army Correspondent of the Associated Press has just arrived here direct from Gen. McClellan's Headquarters. The following is briefly the state of affairs:

The cowards behind it never were in heart, unless be on them! Of the 4th, and the 10th that ran like kicked curs, and of Major _____, who, overtaken in his shameless scamper away from the Rebel fire, had his sword taken away by a brother officer, and used to beat him in the face with, before he was booted and booted away from his regiment. Of the conduct of _____, but what is the use? Let it all go. The row is close at hand, and its promise does not invite censure or reprimand.

The train delays a little. Col. Black, of Pennsylvania, is killed—he had been blown by a shell. When we lost Easton's Battery we lost its valuable commander beside.

Tea guns were taken from us by a sudden flank attack, covered by the thick smoke which hung around the pieces, and slowly drifted to leeward.

11 P. M.—There is a council of the three or four best minds in the army at this hour of the night. If they decide that we are not strong enough to maintain our position against the long accumulated numbers of the enemy, and that we must retreat to-morrow, or whom shall rest the gravous responsibility of resisting or refusing McClellan's appeals for reinforcements?

LATER—123 A. M.—Count de Paris took prisoner a Rebel Major, who belonged to Jackson's army. He said he had been in the valley of Shenandoah all winter, and came here yesterday with part of Jackson's army. The rest of it arrived this morning.

The whole of it was here. He said that in the attack on our right the Rebels had from sixty to eighty thousand troops. This will explain the enormous fire under which our men were borne down and swept away, precisely as some of the regiments were swept away at the Seven Pines.

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COLONEL GOVE, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, also fell at the head of his regiment. He was a graduate of West Point, and took active part in the Utah campaign. He was a man of fine scholarly attainments, a splendid disciplinarian, and much beloved by his associates officers and regiment.

COLONEL ROBERTS, First Michigan Regiment, is also reported among the killed. He was a graduate of West Point. His regiment was the one commanded by Colonel Wilcox at Bull Run, now held a prisoner of war with Colonel Corcoran by the Rebels.

COLONEL MCQUADE, Fourteenth New York Volunteers, was seen to fall from his horse. He is reported killed, but it is more probable that he was taken prisoner, as his body was not afterwards discovered, although his horse was found. The Colonel is well known in New York politics, having served in the New York Legislature two terms and officiated as Clerk of the House several years. For

so much honored, of pouring fresh and eager troops upon our weary men, and endeavoring to crush us with superior weight of fire and vastly superior numbers of force. Twice all along the front did the bloody and determined attack cling to our lines of battle and our rifle pits and redoubts. Porter thundered at them with fifty cannon; Sumner's, Hooker's, and Ayres' guns reaped them with a very death harvest. Their loss in killed and wounded was horrible. We but delate now if our own dead, wounded, and missing, equal those of the Seven Pines—or exceed them!

In the meantime, notwithstanding the disproportion of numbers, the Union line is at every point about where it was in the morning, and the heroes behind it are in heart.

The cowards behind it never were in heart, unless be on them! Of the 4th, and the 10th that ran like kicked curs, and of Major _____, who, overtaken in his shameless scamper away from the Rebel fire, had his sword taken away by a brother officer, and used to beat him in the face with, before he was booted and booted away from his regiment. Of the conduct of _____, but what is the use? Let it all go. The row is close at hand, and its promise does not invite censure or reprimand.

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More Troops Offered by the Loyal States to the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of several States—obtained at the War Department to-day—will explain itself:

To the President of the United States:

Sir.—The undersigned Governors of the loyal States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must ensure the speedy restoration of the Union; and believing that, in view of the present state of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request—if it meets with your approbation—that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all the military organizations now in the field, and to add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men, as may in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold possession of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush out the rebellion that exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government.

We all believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our Government.

Ira Washburne, Jr., Gov. of Maine.
N. S. Berry, Gov. of New Hampshire.
Frederick Holbrook, Gov. of Vermont.
Wm. A. Buckingham, Gov. of Connecticut.
E. D. Moreau, Gov. of New York.
Charles S. Olden, Gov. of New Jersey.
A. G. Curtin, Gov. of Pennsylvania.
A. W. Bradford, Gov. of Maryland.
F. H. Pierpont, Gov. of Virginia.
Austin Blair, Gov. of Michigan.
J. B. Temple, Pres't. Military Board of Kentucky.

Andrew Johnson, Gov. of Tennessee.
H. R. Gamble, Gov. of Missouri.
O. P. Morton, Gov. of Indiana.
David Tod, Gov. of Ohio.
Alex. Ramsey, Gov. of Minnesota.
Richard Yates, Gov. of Illinois.
Edward Salomon, Gov. of Wisconsin.
Wm. Sprague, Gov. of Rhode Island.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862.

Gentlemen.—Fully concurring in the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into service an additional force of three hundred thousand (300,000) men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be principally of infantry. The quota of your State would be —. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

An order fixing the quota of the several States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

An increased coinage of cents has taken place at the Philadelphia Mint, during the last month, amounting to \$10,000, and this coinage, being double the usual monthly amount, will continue for a considerable period longer. The Mint offers at any time to give cents for United States demand notes. It has recently re-coined \$500,000 in eagles, sent from Washington, into gold dollars, for convenience of the Government. A large amount of gold and silver are expected during the coming three months from the mines of California, Colorado and Washoe, and in less than a month the heavy premium now charged for specie may be materially reduced.

How a Rebel Paid his Debt.
The first was brought out in this wise: Several months ago Mr. Varner, a carpenter on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, sold a watch to another employee of the company, named Powers. The former was a quiet Union man—the latter a loud Secessionist. Varner attempted repeatedly to collect the debt, and finally wrote Powers the subjoined note:

MEMPHIS, Dec. 25, 1861.
M. T. Powers.—Sir: I want you to pay me for, or send me, that watch; if you do not, I will expose you in the worst manner that I can. You are doing anything but acting the gentleman with me. This is the last time I shall write to you.

"G. C. VARNER."

Powers sent back the letter with the following reply written upon the same sheet:

"Sir.—My private opinion is Public express is that you are a Dame Black hearted scold, and if I ever hear of you open your mouth a game you will get your head shave and cut back to you free niger Land. Whar you be along these fackes and you now I can prove them and will Doct, and this is the last time I shall write to you.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vinegar—Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves.

ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,

Jacob Norbeck & Co., "

Codori & Gillespie, "

John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,

Levi Pitzer, "

A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 13, 1863.

SOMETHING NEW.

PROFESSIONAL GOODS.

D. M'CO NAUGHEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE removed to one door west of Buehler's
(Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Pension and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back Pay, Suspending

JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED

WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class

Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for sever

eral years past, he is prepared to furnish every

article in the line, at the lowest City prices, and

all purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing,

especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do

all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best

style, and at the same time pleasant

to the taste, and has all the preservative

qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He

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